New York Office: 126 Tribune Building. Chicage Office: Boyce Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the U.S. or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added, \$3.08.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as acconducious mail matter).

as second-class mail matter.)

[7 All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.



WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901-SIXTEEN PAGES. No. 15,217.

TWO CENTS.

INSULAR CUSTOMS

Philippine Tariff Bill Introduced by Senator Lodge.

FOR PROMPT ACTION

Will Continue to Take Tariff at Manila.

ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATS

The administration desires early action on a bill to perfect the Philippines tariff situation in conformity with the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It was intimated today that Speaker Henderson may appoint the committee on ways and means Friday, in which case the committee will probably get to work on a bill early next week. The new committee will show an increased republican majority in its membership. A democratic member will be dropped and a republican added. Mr. Underwood of Alabama will go off the committee, having been given a more important place on the committee on rules. A high tariff republican will succeed him on ways and means.

Establishing Dingley Rates.

The understanding is now that a resolution will be reported from the House committee putting the Dingley tariff rates into operation against imports from the Philippines into the United States. The rates fixed by the Philippines commission on goods imported into the Philippines from foreign countries will probably be and will also apply to goods sent from the United States to the Philippines.

Until Congress acts there will be free rade between the Philippines and the United States on merchandise coming this way. The Treasury Department has al-ready directed the admission of Philippine imports free. It is not believed that the customs revenues will be seriously affected in the interim, however, unless there should be extraordinary delay in erecting the tar-

Imports From the Philippines.

The main items of imports from the Philippines are sugar, hemp and tobacco. Hemp is on the free list under the Dingley bill. The importations of sugar since September 1, 1898, have aggregated 93,000,000 pounds, on which a duty of \$1,492,000 was paid. The imports of tobacco might be a little greater in value. It is generally believed by some republi-

can senators and representatives that the sugar trust and the tobacco trust will exert the utmost efforts to bring in large consignments of sugar and tobacco during the period of free trade.

The republican argument is that a tariff is inevitable and that the only beneficiaries of a policy of delay in passing the law will be the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. The remoteness of the sources of production and the necessary delay in as-sembling and shipping cargoes will, they hope, prevent serious harm being done to

Status of the Philippines.

There is uncertainty in the minds of some egislators as to the status of the Philippines revenues in the interim. Customs receipts furnish the money for carrying on the government and system of schools and public works in the islands. It is regarded. therefore, as very important that a definite tariff system should be provided at the earliest moment possible for imports into the Philippines.

Secretary Root is taking counsel with some of the republican party leaders in the preparation of a program. This morning he talked with Senator Spooner, who is particularly interested in the Philippines, and he is in frequent conference with the chief of the insular division, Colonel Edwards, and the law officer of that division, Judge It is said that the present purpose is to ask Congress to legislate immediately o define with precision the status of the

Philippines from a revenue point of view. The Government's Program.

While neither of the cases decided Monday, the Pepke "fourteen diamond rings" case nor the Dooley case, affirmed or denied the right of the Philippine authorities to collect duties on goods entering Manila from the United States, the officials of the War Department, in the absence of legisation, intend to continue the collection of the duties at the present rate at Manila. They are satisfied that they have authority so to do. This claim is based on two propositions. First, that the islands being state of insurrection are under military control, and the Supreme Court has already affirmed in the Porto Rican cases the right to collect duties under military occupation. view accepts as a premise Secretary Root's statement in his recently published annual report that the Philippine commis-sion is merely a civil agent of the military authority as vested in the President him-

The Secretary says: "It is well settled that the military authority of the President in occupying territory may be exercised through civil agents as well as military of-

Then it is also held that the Spooner resolution, conferring upon the President unlimited powers to govern and administer the islands, certainly carries with it power to impose customs taxes absolutely neces sary to such administration.

Effect of the Debates.

However, it is expected that the debates in Congress, that are sure to follow the introduction of an administration bill, will crystallize the views of the War Department on this point. Meanwhile the financial officers of the department who have looked into the trade figures for the past three years find that the sum of \$1,900,000 represents about the total of the duties colcted from Spaniards on goods arrived at Manila, which might have to be refunded in the event that it should recimately be held that the collection of duties on A can goods there was illegal. The Spaniards would secure a like liquidation under the The Spaniards terms of the peace treaty guaranteeing them equal rights with American merchants in the Philippines.

Obstruction Tactics Not Expected.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the democratic leader in the upper chamber of Congress, said to a Star reporter today, in answer to a question, that he did not foresee unusual debate on the Philippines tariff bill in the Senate. He thought the question of discussion of the measure, when it came up in the Senate, would be largely one of the individual disposition of sena-tors. He did not expect obstruction from democratic sources, upon grounds of po-litical policy. In the House there will be no delay at al; in considering the bill when it comes from committee, or in reaching a vote. The iron-clad rules and the whip and spur of the committee on rules will take care of that.

Senator Lodge's Bill.

The bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lodge, and which follows, represents the views of House republicans in the main. It is generally believed that it represents the wishes of the administra-

tion, and that the only question now is of the time of the tariff being put into ef-Senator Lodge today introduced a bill to provide revenues for the Philippine Islands. It is intended only as a temporary measure and is made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court in the "fourteen diamond rings" case last Menday, and pro-

United States Philippine commission on September 17, 1901, by the authority of the President of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of War first had, shall be, and remain in full force and effect in the Philippine Islands, and the duties, imposts and excises established in said act shall be levied, collected and paid as therein

Establishing Dingley Rates.

provided

"Section 2. After the passage of this act the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago which are required by law to be levied, collected and paid upon articles imported from foreign

"Section 3. That until otherwise provided by law, the statutory laws of the United States shall not be in force in the Phi!ip-pine Islands, except as adopted by military order of by the Philippine commission under authority of the President of the United States and of the act of March 2, 1901, en-titled 'An act for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.'

The Use of the Philippines. "Section 4. That all duties and taxes collected in the Philippine Islands which have been expended within said islands under authority of the President of the United States and the proceeds of all such duties and taxes now held in the treasury of the Philippine Islands are hereby appropriated for the use of the government of said islands established under authority of the President of the United States by the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, entitled 'An act for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.' for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and all expenditures made under this au-thority are hereby authorized and approv-ed; and hereafter all collections of duties and taxes in the Philippine Islands under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, the provisions of the act of March 2, 1001, hereinbefore described, and under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be expended as required by law for the gov-

SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

ernment and benefit thereof, and shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury of the United States."

Bill to Change the Date of Meet-ing. Representative Shafroth of Colorado pro-

vides, in a bill he has introduced in the House, that the Congress of the United States, commencing with the Fifty-eighth Congress, shall convene on the third Monday in January of the year next succeeding the election of members, and shall convene for the second session on the first Monday after the first day of January of the year

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Purport of a Petition Addressed to Congress.

The German Society of Philadelphia is circulating for signatures a petition to Congress in favor of the passage of a resolution expressing the fact "that the people of the United States feel a strong sympathy with the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State; that they are pained by the report of the pres- sions granted by the Colombian governent sufferings of this Christian people, and | ment to the Panama Canal Company have they unite in the hope that this declara-tion which they feel it their duty to make, cannot be granted the United States. The favorably considered by the government of Great Britain in a settlement of their unfortunate differences," and direct-ing the President to communicate the resolution to the government of Great Britain.

STATUE OF ROBERT DALE OWEN. He Was Chairman of the First Board

of Regents. To provide for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen of Indiana in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution is the object of a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hemenway.

The reason for so honoring the memory of Mr. Owen is set forth in the bill as follows "Robert Dale Owen, then a representative in Congress from the state of Indiana, on the 19th of December, 1845, introduced in the Twenty-ninth Congress a bill 'to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.' and in the face of strong opposition secured its substantial enactment April 29.

"He was appointed chairman of the first board of regents of said institution and de voted many years of his life to its organiza-

An appropriation of \$20,000 is made to carry out the provision of the bill.

TO SUSPEND IMPORT DUTIES.

Representative Pearre's Bill Dealing With Monopolies.

Representative Pearre (Md.) has pro posed a plan of dealing with the tariff and trusts somewhat similar to the plan pro posed last year by Representative Babcock which caused much discussion. Mr. Pearre's bill authorizes and directs the suspension of tariff duties upon imports when their sale or manufacture is monopolized. Provision also is made for a commission to report to the President on the subject.

MISS STONE STILL ALIVE.

Issurance Sent to the State Department by Mr. Eddy.

The State Department has received an additional assurance of the existence of Miss Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka. This came in the shape of a cable gram today from Spencer Eddy, United States charge of legation at Constantinople He reports that the two women are held prisoners at a place called Gultepe, on the south side of the mountains.

DISTRIBUTION ORDERED.

Division to Be Made of the Indemnity Paid by Turkey.

Secretary Hay has ordered the final dis tribution of the indemnity fund, amounting to \$90,000, paid by Turkey to the United States on account of the destruction of mission property at Harput and elsewhere, the killing of Blcyclist Lenz of Pittsburg and other matters. Of the claims that were filed at the State Department, fortyone were rejected and twenty-one were allowed, some of the latter, however, being slightly reduced in order to bring the total within the amount of the indemnity. .

PERRY'S FORCES RE-EMBARKED.

He Reports Security of Transit Across the Isthmus Restored. Secretary Long received the following cablegram this morning from Captain

Perry, in command of the naval forces on the Isthmus of Panama: "PANAMA, December 4. "Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
"I have re-embarked all of our forces from the isthmus. Perfect security of

transit being effectually restored. "PERRY." Franking Privilege for Mrs. McKinley

Senator Foraker today introduced a bill granting free mailing privilege to Mrs. Mc-Kinley, widow of the late President.

Report of the Isthmian Canal Com-

COST LESS THAN THE PANAMA LINE

Work Can Be Completed in a Shorter Time.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

The report of the isthmian canal commission was sent to Congress today. The commission, as anticipated several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route and makes an estimate of \$189,834,032 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is \$144,233,358, but the report says it would cost \$109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission value the work done at \$40,000,000.

The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side.

Less Time Needed for Nicaragua Route With adequate force and plant the commission estimate that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama canal. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is \$1,300,000 greater than that of the Pana-ma canal. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is twelve hours and through Nicaragua canal thirty-three hours. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days, and for most of the ports in the Atlantic and Pacific one day.

The Nicaragua route is said to be better

for sailing vessels on account of favoring wirds. Hygenic conditions also favor Nica-

Must Acquire Territory.

The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territery ten miles wide from sea to sea through to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concesreport concludes as follows:

'After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the now stands, and having in view the term offered by the new Panama Canal Company, this commission is of the opinion 'the most practicable and feasible route' for an Isthmian canal, to be 'under control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route.'

Bill to Construct the Canal. Senator Morgan today introduced a bill

to provide for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Bill Increasing the Salaries of the Justices. The salaries of the justices of the Supreme

Court and other federal judges are fixed by a bill introduced by Representative Brownlow of Tennessee. The salaries provided for are:

"To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the sum of \$15,500 a year, and to each of the associate justices thereof the sum of \$15,000 a year. "To each of the circuit judges, the sum of

\$9,000 a year. "To each of the district judges, the sum

"Said salaries shall be paid monthly. "After the passage of this act no payment shall be made to any of the judges mentioned in this act for expenses.

STOCKMEN PRAISE PRESIDENT.

Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting in Chicago Today. CHICAGO, December 4.-The national

live stock convention, in session here, today adopted resolutions voicing their satisfaction in the fact that a man who understands the cattle interests sits in the President's chair at Washington. After lamenting the death of President McKinley the resolution reads:

"Resolved, That we send greeting to President Roosevelt, assuring him of the loyalty and support of the stockmen of the country in all his undertakings for the good of the people. We recognize in our new chief executive one who is familiar with the industry we represent, who has wielded a lariat and branding iron, and knows personally of the joys, the hardships and the fatigues of life on the ranch and range. The cowboy on the range and the stockman on the ranch all feet that in President Roosevelt the nation has a loyal, honest and fearless ruler, and the live stock industry has a friend at court in the person of one who knows the needs and necessities of that industry."

DEATH PENALTY PRESCRIBED

For Anyone Who Shall Attempt the President's Life. Senator Hoar today introduced a bill for the protection of the President of the

United States. It provides that any one who shall kill the President or shall make an attempt upon the life of the President shall be punished by death. Any person who shall counsel or advise the killing of the President shall be imprisoned for twenty years. Any person

who shall aid the escape of any person con-cerned in the killing or counseling of the killing of the President shall be punished equally as an accomplice. Petition for Local Suffrage. Senator McMillan placed before the Sen-

ate today a petition of the Central Labor Union of this city, asking that a government by popular suffrage be established in the District of Columbia. An Illuminated Vote.

A joint resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Otey of Virginia provides that there be erected in rear of the Speaker's desk and directly in front of the main entrance such British Treaty Sent to Senate.

The President sent to the Senate today the New Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an isthmian canal.

electrical devices and appliances, which, being connected with the desk of each member by wire, will enable him to touch a button and display his vote "aye" or "no" by small incandescent lights.

vides: "That until otherwise provided by law the previsions of an act entitled 'An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine archipelago' passed by the Philippine archipelago' passed by the

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT AP-PROVED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Declaration for Monroeism May Disturb Nations of Continental Europe.

LONDON, December 4 .- President Roose velt's message to Congress holds the first place in the afternoon newspapers here today. Strong general approval of the pronouncement, which, as the St. James Gazette says, "strikes notes of conscious strength and assured success," is the pervading tone of the editorials.

"The spirited declaration for Monroeism will cause a flutter in Europe," says the Westminster Gazette. "If the kaiser is really of the opinion, as alleged, that 'the American peril' is the question of the future for Europe, he will find confirmation in the message. He will envy Secretary Gage's surplus of £20,000,000 available for building ironclads or other purposes, for the American doctrine, backed by the American surplus, means that many Euro-pean ambitions in South America are doomed to failure. We do not doubt that it is the policy of England, if called upon to make a choice, to stand by the United States in defense of the doctrine. We are also an American power, and it was we who first suggested the idea."

After noting that South America, the only

outlet for the surplus population of Europe, is largely in the possession of the corrupt Spanish, over whom the United States throws Spanish, over whom the United States throws its aegis without guaranteeing good government, the Westminster Gazette concludes: "It is not easy to affirm this in the interests of mankind, and when the United States, after warning Europe not to enter America, proceeds itself to step out from the American continent even a theoretical defense is difficult. The situation has the germs of an immense controversy in the future." an immense controversy in the future." The comment on the message in the London morning papers is favorable. The Telegraph says the United States is at the opening of an epoch of "heroic legislation."
The Mail says: "Like our own king's speech at the opening of parliament, it foreshadows a great many measures which will inevitably be crowded out when Congress gets to work." The Pall Mall Gazette says the ideas contained in the message are those "of a wise head firmly set on its shoulders."

OPINION IN AUSTRIA.

Policy Enunciated by the President Will Extend American Influence.

VIENNA, December 4.-Discussing Presdent Roosevelt's message to Congress, the Austrian papers are unanimous in praising the reference to anarchists, but on other points they are not laudatory. The Fremdenblatt comments on the

peaceful tone of the message, remarking that President Roosevelt evidently will not allow himself to be carried away by senseess chauvinists. The Neues Wiener Tageblatt dwells or

its "imperialistic character," adding: "There lives in America a spirit, as an 'appendant' to the Monroe doctrine formula, of 'Europe for the Americans,' and this formula, although clad in the most peaceful phrases against the most peaceful phrases The Deutsche Volksblatt declares that the policy enunciated must expand American

production, and that, therefore, "measures

for the protection of Austrian production are required by the dictates of self-preservation.' The Austrian Volks Zeltung believes that the strength of the message lies in the moderation of its tone, adding: "It speaks in the language of a strong man

knows he requires no sonorous words to be heard." The Neue Wiener Journal, also dealing with the power of the message, recom-mends its close study, so as to "find means

at the proper time of spoiling his game." GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Verdiet of Jury in Case Against L. K Salsbury.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., December 4 .-The superior jury in the bribery case against City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury returned a verdict of guilty today after deliberating all night.

Salsbury was indicted by the grand jury ast summer on the charge of accepting a bribe of \$75,000 for his assistance in pushing through a deal by which the city of Grand Rapids was to award to eastern capitalists a \$4,000,000 contract for furnishing the city with water from Lake Michigan. One of the trial's sensational features was the charge of the prosecution that State Senator George Nichols, one of Salsbury's attorneys, had attempted to bribe the people's principal witness.

Indicted with Salsbury were Henry A.

Taylor, a young New York millionaire; At-

torney Thomas McGarry and Stilson V. Mc-

ONE OF THE ROBBERS INJURED. Attempt to Loot Post Office at Port Union, Ohio.

HAMILTON, Ohio, December 4.-A gang of robbers partially wrecked the post office at Port Union last night and the explosion evidently seriously injured one of their number, for the room was found smeared with blood and portions of clothing were lying around. The injured man was removed by his associates. Nothing of value

BIG DEAL AT PITTSBURG.

All but One Traction Line About to Be Consolidated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 4.-The stockholders of the Philadelphia Company are meeting here this afternoon to conclude one of the largest deals in the history of the company, as well as the financial world of Pittsburg. It is proposed to conclude negotiations by which all but one traction line in Allegheny county—the West End Company—will come under the control of the Philadelphia Company. The stockholders will also vote on increasing the capital stock of the company from \$21,000,000 to \$36,000,000, and the authorized bond issue from \$6,500,000 to \$22,000,000.

DUELS AT THE DUTCH COURT.

Prince Henry Wounds Two of His Aids-de-Camp. AMSTERDAM, December 4.-In spite of

official denials investigations show there is a substantial foundation for the story of a duel having been fought, between Prince Henry of the Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, and Major Van Tets, the queen's aid-de-camp. It appears that at a dinner at Het Loo her majesty was hurt by some inattention on the part of the prince and spoke to him sharply. Prince Henry retorted offensively, whereupon Ma-jor Van Tets made a remark regarding the impropriety of the prince consort's conduct. A quarrel followed between the ald-de-camp and the prince, sho had been drinking freely, and a duel with swords was fought after dunter. Van Tets was wounded. He has since been removed to Utrecht to be operated upon to be operated upon.

The same incident gave rise to another duel between Prince Henry and a gentleman of the court. The latter was slightly

The Speaker's Mesternger. Speaker Henderson has appointed H. W. Glasser, a young man of Dubuque, Iowa, as his messenger.

Large Number of Congressional Callers This Morning.

GENERAL PRAISE OF THE MESSAGE

Missouri Appointments Nearly Determined Upon.

GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

President Roosevelt received hearty con gratulations from senators and representatives today on his message to Congress. The congratulations were not of that formal kind that are so often extended to a chief executive, but they were sincere and full of the feeling of those expressing them. The congratulations were not confined to the President's party friends. Democratic senators and representatives were disposed to extend praise. Senator Pettus of Alabama did not congratulate the President to his face, but after he had paid his respects he said to others: "If I were a republican I would pronounce that message a good one; in fact, I am disposed to think that way anyhow."

Statehood Left Out.

There was some disappointment among the advocates of statehood for New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma at the failure of the President to say something about statehood. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma and friends of the other territories were among the President's callers. It is authoritatively stated that the President did not discuss the subject of statehood be-cause of the differences in Oklahoma whether the Indian territory should be added to Oklahoma before statehood is applied for. But for this situation the Presi-dent would probably have made some specific recommendations. The President is known to view with favor the aspirations of New Mexico to be admitted to the sis-terhood of states. If a bill is passed admitting New Mexico it will be promptly signed by the President. Delegate Flynn had a long talk with the President.

Another Oklahoma man who saw the President was J. C. Strang, the attorney general of Oklahoma. Mr. Strang's friends

would like to see him made a justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma. New Indiana Judgeship Candidate.

A new candidate for judge of the seventh judicial circuit, which embraces Indiana, was presented to the President today. He is J. E. Iglehart of Evansville, Ind., a brother of Rev. Dr. Ferd. C. Iglehart of Newburgh, N. Y. The candidacy was pre-sented by a delegation of prominent men of the Evansville district, headed by Representative Hemenway. Others were George Cunningham, John H. Osborne and Charles Heilman, son of ex-Representative Heilman. Mr. Iglehart is a son of the late

publicans of southern Indiana.

Action in the Missouri Case. It is stated that the President is about ready to take action in the Missouri appointments, and an announcement is expected almost any day, probably tomorrow The opponents of Richard Kerens say that there has been no change in the President's intentions, and that the Kerens candidates will be turned down. Some of the friends of Mr. Kerens continue to make a fight. Ex-Representative Nathan Frank has seen the President in favor of the Kerens side of the controversy, but the President's mind

A delegation of the Kerens adherents saw the President today and are positive that they have not lost the fight. They say that nothing will be done for a week that the worst that could happen to their side would be the selection of a compro-

mise candidate by the President. Three New York Postmasters.

President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Smith had a conference this morning about a number of postmasters. Among these were three important post offices in the President's own state. It was agreed that Postmasters Cornelius Van Cott at New York, Dwight H. Bruce at Syracuse and W. H. Smyth at Oswego, Senator Platt's home, should be renominated. The decision disposes of three offices over which fights were threatened.

A Kentucky Office.

R. D. Hill, United States attorney of the western district of Kentucky, was presented to the President this morning by Representative Boreing, who desires a renomination for his constituent. Mr. Hill will probably be renominated. Representative Trimble of Kentucky was with Representa-

tive Boreing. Anti-Saloon Delegation.

Rev. Dr. P. A. Baker of Ohio, Rev. J. C. Thoms of Washington, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson of Pittsburg and Rev. Dr. L. B. Wilson of this city called on the President as a committee from the Anti-Saloon League, in session in this city, to extend the greetings of the organization.

The members of the board of managers of the soldier homes of the country called to pay their respects. The members were Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. J. Marshall , Gen. Thos. J. Henderson, Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Maj. Moses Harris and Representative Geo. W. Steele of Indiana.

Secretary Hitchcock called on the President to present Thomas B. Ferguson, who has been selected as governor of Oklahoma in place of Gov. Jenkin

Seth Low at Lunch. Mayor-elect Seth Low, Senators Platt and

Depew, Ambassador Choate, all of New York, and Col. Metcalfe, who commanded the 20th Kansas in the Philippines after Gen. Funston was promoted to be brigadier general, were guests of the President at lunch today. Mr. Low says his visit to Washington is purely social, and that he is not going to confer with the President about municipal or other appointments in Luncheon to Mr. Low. Mayor-elect Seth Low of New York ar-

rived in Washington early this morning and was a guest of the President at luncheon today. Mr. Low sald that he did not come to Washington in connection with municipal affairs in New York and that his visit was wholly social. A distinguished company was at luncheon with the President and Mr. Low. The guests included Attorney General Knox, Secretary Root, Secretary Hay, Senators Platt and Depew of New York, Ambassador Choate, Senators Frye and Spooner, Representatives Payne and Littawer, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Adams and Secretary Cortelyou. The luncheon was in honor of Mr. Low, and the party remained at the tables for nearly two hours.

TO RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

His Bill of Last Session. Scnator Hansbrough today reintroduced his irrigation bill of last session, with various amendments. It provides for the setting aside of the moneys derived from the sale of public lands in the arid and semicollection of these moneys in a fund to be used for the reclamation of the arid lands. The Secretary of the Interior is given charge of this fund and of all the details of its collection and expenditure. He is authorized to make surveys and construct

reservoirs where necessary, and to con-demn the lands necessary to do so. Water demn the lands necessary to do so. Water is to be distributed, and persons whose lands are benefited are to pay for the same, the funds thus collected to go into the reclamation fund. Senator Hansbrough has borrowed one section from the Newlands bill, providing that nothing in his proposed law shall be allowed to conflict with state laws bearing on the subject of irrigation. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to immediately ascertain and designate what are arid and semi-arid lands.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

A Large Number of Selections Sent to the Senate.

The President today sent a number of re cess appointments to the Senate, and the new appointment of George W. Lieberth of Kentucky to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky. Among the recess appointments sent in was that of Attorney General Knox.

New appointment—Treasury: George W.

Lieberth of Kentuckky, to be collecter of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky.

AGE OF CLERKS.

Reports From Some of the Departments Giving Statistics. In compliance with a Senate resolution of

February 25, 1901, several departments of the government have transmitted to the Senate reports showing the age, salary and length of service of their employes. Of the 62 employes of the civil service commission 41 have been employed ten years or less, 13 have been employed between eleven and fourteen years, 1 has been employed seventeen years, 1 eighteen, 1 nineteen, 1 twenty-four, 1 twenty-seven, two twentynine and 1 thirty years. The oldest employe of the commission is seventy years of age, one is fifty-nine and two fifty-seven; one is eighteen and one twenty years of age, all the balance being between twenty-two and fifty-one years of age. The highest salary paid is \$1,800 and the lowest

Of the 125 employes of the interstate commerce commission 9 have been employed thirteen years, 14 twelve years, 13 eleven years and 5 ten years. The balance have beer employed between one and ten years. In the department of labor 101 employes have served in office as follows: Ffty-eight ten years and under, 9 eleven years, 12 twelve years, 4 thirteen years, 11 fourteen years and 7 fifteen years. The average salary paid is \$1,282.97, the average of employes is 41.70 and the average length of service is 8.86 years. The oldest employe in the department of labor is sixty-nine years of age and the youngest is twenty-Of the 125 employes of the interstate comyears of age and the youngest is twenty-

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES. Bill to Prevent the Use of the Pen-

sion Office. Representative Bell of Colorado has introduced a joint resolution in the House providing that no public building, other than the Capitol building, in the District of rights. Columbia shall be used or occupied in any manner whatever in connection with cere-Judge Asa Iglehart of Indiana. His can-didacy is said to be heartily backed by re-dent of the United States, or other public function, except as may hereafter be ex-pressly authorized by law.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

Changing Date of Inauguration-Pop ular Election of Senators. Senator Burrows has introduced a reso lution providing for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States sens. tors by the people in cases in which state egislatures fail to elect, and also a resolution looking to a constitutional amendment changing the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States from

President Washington having been inaugurated on that day. Representative Kitchen (N. C.) has in troduced a joint resolution in the House providing for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Representative Shafroth of Colorado has

presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so that the right to vote shall not be abridged on account of sex. Pacific Cable Bill Reintroduced. Senator Hale today reintroduced the Pacific cable bill as it passed at the last ses-

sion of Congress. It provides for the con-

struction by the government of a cable from the western coast of the United States To Admit Oklahoma to the Union. Senator Fairbanks today introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state and providing that the capital shall be lo-

cated at a town to be called McKinley, in onor of the late President. To Extend Bank Charters

Senator Aldrich today introduced a bill authorizing the controller of the currency to extend for a period of twenty years the charter of any national banking association extended under the act of July 12, 1882. The extension applies only to corporations desiring to continue their existence after the expiration of existing char-ters. This bill passed the House last ses-sion, but did not get through the Senate, and is reintroduced.

To Reform Revenue Cutter Service. Senator Frye has introduced his old bill for the reformation of the revenue cutter service. It practically puts this service on the same basis as the navy in the matter of retirements and in other matters of detail. Senator Frye probably will not introduce his shipping bill until next week.

Member of the Board of Orduance.

By direction of the President, Brigadier

General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, has been detailed as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification, taking the place formerly occupied by General Buffington, retired. Reform of the Consular Service. Senator Lodge has introduced his old

service, applying civil service regulations to the appointment of United States con-Personal Mention. Col. E. A. Keeler is seriously ill with

measure for the reform of the consular

Judge J. J. Martin of Georgia is stopping Government Receipts. Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$563,312; customs, \$1,215,-

929; miscellaneous, \$68,546; expenditures,

pneumonia at his home, 40 12th street

Noted English Surgeon Dead. LONDON, December 4.-Sir William Mac-Cormack, bart., president of the Royal College of Surgeons, died at Bath today. He was born in 1836.

\$1,630,000.

Admiral Kempff at Amoy. The Navy Department received a cablegram this morning from Rear Admiral sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States and the flagship, the Kentucky, at Amoy, China.

RECEIVED BY SENATE

Executive Session.

Powers of Congress to Deal With

MEASURES INTRODUCED

oranch in session today. The early business included a flood of executive communications, mainly formal. One of them, from the Attorney General, submitted the compilation of the laws of

Porto Rico, in English and Spanish, as

ordered by the last Congress. In presenting a bill in reference to a reform of the banking laws Mr. Hoar stated that it was framed by Mr. Joseph Walker, former chairman of the House committee on banking and currency. The senator regarded it as an important measure, al-

When Mr. Hear sought to advance the

would address the Senate at its next session concerning assaults on the President, the deportation of anarchists, etc.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) offered a resolution proposing an inquiry by the committee on judiciary as to the proposition of the committee of the second control of the committee of the com

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) secured the passage of House resolution admitting free of duty foreign exhibits to the Charleston exposi-

At 2:10, on motion of Mr. Cullom, the Senate went into executive session. The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was received and referred to the committee on foreign of its presentation.

as follows: Senator Berry, joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution looking to the election of senators by popular vote.

Senator Elkins, for the admission of New Mexico as a state. Senator Gallinger, providing for a con

Senator Lodge, to prevent the desecration of the American flag and to increase the pay of letter carriers.

with the orient.
Senators Nelson and McComas, each a bill for the establishment of an executiv department of the government to be called

abandoned property. of criminal identification.

Grande river between the United States and Mexico. Senator Dolliver, to repeal the bankrupt

laying of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines. Senator Pritchard, authorizing the cree tion of a forest reserve of 5,000,000 acres in

Senator Penrose, creating a national military park at Valley Forge and to continue February 15, 1902.

ic lands in the maintenance of schools o mining.
Senator Mitchell, for the election of senators of the United States by the vote of the people.

In addition to Senator Lodge's bill for

exclusion of Japanese and Filipinos and their descendants as well as to the descendants of those of Chinese.
"To fail to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law would be to immediately bring upon us the yellow peril of the east,

airman of the House committee on the judiciary, and will present an amendment to the Geary law which will prohibit Chinese from being admitted at any but the larger ports of this country. In this way it is expected to make the law much more

effective.

An educational clause on the general immigration laws would be a practical re-striction on the undesirable ignorant and criminal classes, according to Mr. Ray. He believes that such a restriction will be a necessity in the near future. Speaking of the recent decision of the

have been in favor of giving them up at "As it is." he continued, "the court has held that the islands are territory belong-ing to the United States and that we can

TO EXCLUDE THE CHINESE.

Senator Lodge today introduced a bill providing for the removal of the ten years' umitation of the Chinese exclusion act. thus leaving the provisions of the Geary

ington daily papers; the second shows the result of the same advertisement printed one time in The Evening Star.

-\$67.92

Moral: Well, anybody can see

Considerable difference in those

The first represents the result

of an advertisement inserted one

time, by a 7th street merchant, in one of the other two Wash-

\$3.00-

amounts, isn't there?

New British Treaty Considered in

COMMITTED WITHOUT REMARKS

Anarchy to Be Investigated.

The Senate was the only congressional

though he said he did not fully concur in all its provisions.

consideration of certain pension bills Mr. Morgan (Ala.) objected, remarking: "There is too much stack on pensions, and I would like to tighten it up a little."

Mr. McComas (Md.) gave notice that he

ciary as to the powers of Congress to deal with anarchy, to suppress the teach-ing of anarchy and to provide a penal col-ony for convicted anarchists. The resolution and an anti-anarchist measure by Mr. McComas are on the Senate table open to early debate.

relations. No remarks were made apropos At 2:35 the Senate adjourned, Bills Introduced. Bills were introduced by senators today

Senator Stewart, providing for the election of territorial judges by the people and conferring jurisdiction on the federal courts on controversies over irrigating water

mission to report on the commerce of China and Japan, the commission to be appointed by the President.

Senator Foster, providing for a committee of five to investigate trade relations

the department of commerce. Senator Money, for the revival of the act force after the civil war concerning Senator Vest, creating a national bureau March 4 to the last Thursday in April,

> Senator Cuiberson, providing for the equi-table distribution of the water of the Rio cy law. Senator Perkins, providing for the con-struction of the Nicaragua canal and for

> the Appalachian mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennesse and Georgia. Senator Nelson, subjecting national banks to the usury laws of the states in which

the life of the industrial commission until Senator Tillman, providing for the use of portion of the proceeds of the sale of pub-

the continued exclusion of Chinese, bills were presented by Senators Mitchell, Fairbanks, Stewart, Quay and Penrose. Senator Mitchell's bill also applies to the

marked Representative Ray of New York to a Star reporter today. Mr. Ray will without doubt again serve as

Supreme Court, which declares the Philip-pine Islands as territory of the United States, Mr Ray remarked that had the de-cision placed restrictions on our right to legislate regarding the tariff and other matters affecting the islands, he should

enact such tariff laws as is deemed proper. In doing this we will, of course, not legis-late as we would with a foreign country. At the same time it would not do to give those islands free trade with us."

Senator Lodge's Bill Repeals the Ten-Year Limitation.

act in force. That act, which was approved May 5, 1892, excluded the Chinese indefinitely, but the Scott act of November 3, 1893, limited the exclusion to ten years. In case there is no legislation in the meantime the ten years' limit would expire next May. Senator Lodge's bill is brief, and is as follows:
"That so much of section 1 of the act of

Congress approved May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of Congress approved November 3, 1893, "to prevent the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," as limits the exclusion of said Chinese persons to ten years from the passage of said act of May 5, 1892, is hereby repealed."